

CHARLES STUART.—It has already been intimated in the Telegraph, and information has been otherwise extensively given, that this friend of the suffering poor—this servant of truth and righteousness, was about to visit Vermont on his errand of love and mercy. But the greater advancement of the cause he advocates seems to withhold him from us at present. If so, we ought to submit. The following correspondence, it is hoped, will be a satisfactory explanation to inquiring friends. It is proper to state that publicity is given to the correspondence on our own responsibility. It occurred to us that this would be the shortest and surest way to afford a proper understanding of the matter to all interested.

My dear brother MURRAY:

Our dear brother C. STUART is now with me. I learn from him that he is under marching orders for your State, after he has visited Canada. I write this line, dear brother, to lay before your mind a few considerations which press upon me with peculiar force:—1. New-York is the Empire State. Its extent of territory, its position with reference to the South, its numerous population, its vast political sway, its commercial relations with the South, &c. &c., all make it a matter of immense moment that it should be *abolitionized* as speedily as possible. 2. There has been as yet a less amount of *abolition lecturing* in this State than in any free State (not excepting Connecticut). 3. No State in the Union is now so ripe for lectures as this. Within the last ten weeks I have received invitations to lecture, which, if I were to accept and fulfil would occupy me until 1840! 4. I am the only individual engaged in lecturing in the State. 5. When I came from Ohio, it was with the full expectation that our dear brethren, C. Stuart and H. B. Stanton, would be coadjutors in the business—and probably two or three other persons. I should not have felt it duty at all to obtain a furlough of our friends in the West, to labor awhile in New-York, had it not been for a pledge from many of the principal abolitionists in this State, that there should be force enough in the field to enable labor to be done with high advantage. I am now laboring in *immense disadvantage*—because I am laboring alone. Let me state a single fact. I am worn down with a mass of official correspondence. I find it altogether impossible to answer, even by a line, a considerable portion of the applications which I am constantly receiving to lecture in this State.

Again, during the heat of summer, and in the fall, my plan of operations will be, God willing, to take the interior counties, visit each of the towns, form societies, and then proceed to the next county—doing thorough work.

Now, dear brother, you know that two individuals visiting a county together, and operating at the same time in different parts of it—each rising upon the swell which the other makes, and both playing into each others' hands—the actual accomplishment of each would be just about doubled. Not a man can be had to take hold of this state and lecture. "The living voice!"—the living voice!—this is the great desideratum.

As to our dear brother Stanton, it is now ascertained that if he comes into this state at all—which is exceedingly doubtful—it will be not to lecture, except occasionally: but to be general corresponding secretary and superintending agent about the concerns of the State Society, their press, publications, &c. &c.

Now, my dear brother, let me ask, will you not consent that our dear brother Stuart be released from his engagement to you, that he may labor in this State during the season? Besides the reasons already assigned, let me add, that brother Stuart has resided six or eight years in the interior of this state, is very extensively known and greatly respected; and has thus a large capital in character upon which he can advantageously trade in behalf of our glorious cause: whereas in Vermont he is not at all known, except to abolitionists, and to most of them not personally.

My dear brother, my heart is greatly set upon this arrangement. I do not feel as though I could give it up. I beseech thee say me not *NAV.* The cause—the great, universal, glorious cause!—that is the question. Do, my dear brother, think and pray over this matter—and please write me an answer to this very speedily, and direct to this city—and greatly oblige me.

In great haste, most truly,
Your brother for the desolate,
THEODORE D. WELD

My dear friend and brother in the liberty and service of the Gospel:

I agree entirely in the above application; but it is distinctly an application, not a demand—a request, not a dictation. I have joyfully pledged myself to you, and I am always faithful, as God helps me, in my pledges. But if, on the grounds above stated, you can discharge me, I shall love and thank you, and I think it would be best for the cause which we love. In pledging myself to Vermont, I perceive that I did not sufficiently appreciate the pre-eminence of New-York, as the great thoroughfare of the nation—I might almost say of nations—as yielding, in every aspect, more influence upon the nation, than any other State. I was not aware of the extent to which our beloved Theodore D. Weld would be left alone, and of the paucity of lecturers that would exist here, &c. &c., as above.

Now judge freely, maturely, prayerfully, for yourself and the cause, and

then command or discharge me, as the Lord seems to direct. I feel prepared for either, with cheerful alacrity;—and with love to all the dear anti-slavery brethren, Ever and affectionately yours,
C. STUART.

BRANDON, (Vt.) June 24, 1836.

Very dear Brother:

I hasten to inform you of our decision in relation to brother Stuart's agency. The Executive Committee of the State Society met at Middlebury yesterday to consider the case, and after anxious deliberation came to the conclusion that it is not duty to "command" brother Stuart to Vermont. They are not sure that the greatest advancement of the great common cause does not require that he remain with you at present in the "Empire State." The bringing their minds to this conclusion and acknowledging it, is the most painful duty they have ever performed as an anti-slavery committee. It need not be said that the disappointment is severe and peculiarly effective. Yet it becomes the dutiful to perform duty cheerfully.

The committee were drawn to this for the present surrender of needed, important, expected help, mainly by the consideration, (in addition to the weighty suggestions contained in your letter,) that brother Stuart labors without pecuniary compensation, and therefore his convictions of duty and views of usefulness ought not to be disregarded.

The committee trust that Vermont will not be forgotten by our relinquished brother—that he will yet visit and assist us as soon as Providence may permit and duty may require. There is great need of labor here. If the field is not extensive, compared with New-York, the harvest is ripe and of some value. We have had no help from abroad except a visit of a few days from Samuel J. May. We have had no agent in the field for the last ten months. We have written to Geo. Storrs and O. Scott, and failed of obtaining either. There is a Macedonian cry for agents, from every quarter, here and elsewhere. Identifying this holy cause with that of pure and unadulterated religion, we may be allowed the language of Scripture, while we exclaim in truth and sincerity, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest."

Yours for the perishing,
In behalf of Ex. Com. Vt. A. S. Soc.
O. S. MURRAY,
Cor. Secretary.

THEODORE D. WELD,
Agent Am. A. S. Soc.

Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in soul? Job iii. 20.

Why was I from the dust called forth,

To share my lot

Of human woe—to weep—to sigh—

In pain to languish; and to lie

Inactive long—and then to die,

And be forgot?

To have my grave with tears once wet—

And they who shed them soon forget

The spot.

Did the Almighty think of me,

Ere time began?

Did he design that I should be

An heir of Immortality?

And was I then—still must I be,

Part of his plan?

Oh! had my space a cipher been!

Then there had been a blank in sin

And man!

But thou, O Lord! thou knowest best

What's best for me,

And dost I here am poor—distressed—

A burden to my Friends—a pest

To those I love—I would not wrest

Thy power from thee;

But meekly bear, and not complain

At what thy wisdom didst ordain

To be.

But O how poorly have I filled

My station here!

My life, a wilderness untill'd—

A barren waste—where sin has kill'd

Each native flower—and oft has kill'd

My soul with fear;

When grief like this is felt—is told,

Tell me ye gay, could you withhold

A tear?

A.

SUMMARY.

The wheat and rye crops are said to be very unpromising in the great grain growing region of the West and South-west.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire is now in session, John Clark is President of the Senate—Charles G. Atherton, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The present Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 4th of July—at the end of seven months from the commencement of the session.

A duel was fought, about six miles from the Capital at Washington, on the 7th inst., between Mr Bynum of North Carolina and Mr Jenifer of Maryland, members of the United States Congress!—"Tell it not" among savages! "Publish it not" among Arabs!

John Page of Haverhill, has been elected by the Legislature of New-Hampshire, to be United States Senator in place of Isaac Hill resigned.

The friends of the institution for the instruction of the blind have resolved to raise ten thousand dollars for the object this

year. **Georrit Smith** has recently given three hundred dollars.

It is stated that Chancellor Brougham, one of the mightiest intellects in England—if not in the world—is falling a victim to alcohol!

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a law prohibiting gambling.

Hay and brick are being exported by the French to the United States.

Aaron Burr is said to be very ill—probably on his death bed.

Henry Clay contemplates retirement from public life at the close of the present Congress.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Wm. Colgate, the Treasurer, acknowledges, in the last American Baptist, the receipt of \$1150, 18 more, making now in all, if we rightly recollect, upwards of \$3000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

VOTES IN THE SENATE.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed by the Senate from the Proceedings and Votes upon the Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, (a ratified copy of which we have lately published,) we extract therefrom the following concluding Proceedings thereon:

Wednesday, May 18, 1836.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for the ratification of the Cherokee treaty.

A motion was made by Mr Clay to strike out all the resolution after the word "Resolved," and to insert:

"That the instrument of writing, purporting to be a treaty concluded at New-Echoha, on the 29th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between the United States and the chiefs, headmen, and people of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and the supplementary articles thereto annexed, were not made and concluded by authority on the part of the Cherokee to competent to bind it, and therefore, without reference to the terms and conditions of the said agreement and supplementary articles, the Senate cannot concur in, and advise the ratification thereof as a valid treaty, binding upon the Cherokee tribe or nation."

"Resolved, That the Senate do advise the President to open a new negotiation with the Cherokee on the east side of the Mississippi, or with persons invested by them with full powers to treat in their behalf, upon the basis of a cession of the whole country of the Cherokees on the east side of the Mississippi, or any part thereof that may be deemed most expedient and practicable."

And the question being stated by the Chair, "Shall the words proposed to be struck out stand part of the resolution?"

The yeas were 29, the nays 15.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, McKean, More, Morris, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robinson, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

On the question to agree to the resolution as submitted for the ratification of the treaty, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 15.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Mangum, More, Morris, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robinson, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of Thursday, on the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, to which an amendment was made by inserting a provision that the distribution of the surplus revenue shall be made in ratio of the representative federal appointment, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed. The House made a final disposition of the affair between their own dignity and the fracas between reporters Wheeler and Codd, by expelling the former from the floor of the House during the remainder of the session.

The Senate, on Friday, took up the engrossed bill to regulate the public deposits, &c. which was read a third time & passed, by a vote of 38 to 6. It was then sent to the House, where, it is expected, it will also pass by a handsome majority. The bill distributes the surplus revenue, beyond the amount of \$5,000,000, among the states in the ratio of their federal representation, in the shape of loans to the treasury, on receiving their pledges that they will repay it whenever a demand shall be made upon them by the general government—which demand there is but little probability will ever be made, as the revenue from the customs and the public lands will not only meet all the demands of government, but in a few years create another surplus as great as the present. On Saturday, Mr Clay, from the committee on foreign relations, to which were referred sundry memorials from different quarters, praying Congress to recognize the independence of Texas, made a report, which he read to the Senate, from his seat.

The report concludes with a resolution that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged, whenever satisfactory information shall have been received that it has in operation a government capable of sustaining itself, and of discharging its obligations towards other governments. The report was made the special order for Thursday next, and a resolution was passed calling on the president for information relative to the present political condition of Texas, its capacities for maintaining an independent government, &c.

Nothing of consequence was accomplished in the House on either day.

On Tuesday, June 21, the Senate passed the bill for the re-organization of the Post office department. Also, the bill for the organization and increase of the army. The bill for organizing the navy was laid on the table—to sleep.

In the House, the important bill for regulating the public deposits, was taken up on the third reading, after a whole day spent in debates, amendments and questions, at nine o'clock, P. M. was PASSED by the decisive vote of 155 to 38. The following section shows the provision of most general interest, that for the disposal of the public revenue.

Sec. 13. That the money which shall be in the treasury of the United States, on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several states, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall by law authorize their treasurer, or other competent authorities, to receive the same on terms hereinafter specified; and the secretary of the treasury shall deliver the same to such treasurer, or other competent authorities on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the secretary aforesaid, which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations of common depositories of the public money, for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the states, receiving the same for the safe keeping thereof and to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Atlas.

REPORTED CLOSING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

The New Orleans Bee furnishes additional information in regard to our relations with Texas and Mexico, which we perceive are studiously omitted in the New-York journals in the Texan interest. It is stated in the Bee—an administration paper, that there is not only a rumor from Tampico that the ports of Tuspan, Tampico, and Metamoros, would be closed to American Commerce—but an apprehension at New-Orleans that a general non-intercourse with Mexico will be the result of our interference in the Texan revolt.

"And this," says the Bee, "is not a matter of surprise; for if it would have been proper for the United States to resolve on non-intercourse with France for the non fulfillment of a treaty; equally proper would it be for Mexico to declare non-intercourse with the United States for non fulfillment of a treaty of alliance and neutrality." The result will be, of course, to compel merchants to resort to Havanna as an entrepot for their Mexican trade from Europe and this country. This will materially injure the trade with New-Orleans."

In 1835, there were about 15,000 Americans resident in Mexico, for purposes of trade, independent of the inhabitants of Texas. The number is now estimated at more than 20,000. These are at the mercy of the Mexican authorities, if they choose to seek redress and vengeance for our violation of sacred treaties. If any such vengeance should fall upon them, where will rest the blame? Who are responsible for this permitted, countenanced, authorized, and even troops to wage war against a neutral power? Why has not Congress taken some notice of the unjustifiable arming and marching of our citizens against a nation with which we are at peace, and with which, whether civilized or savage, we are bound to maintain our national faith and honor? Has this august body been so much occupied with their schemes for getting rid of the surplus—the Expunging resolutions—and their Gag Laws—that they have had no time for the passage of such laws as were requisite to preserve the public safety as well as the public credit?

Is a great branch of our National Commerce to be lopped off, because our own officers will not execute our laws—and because they permit adventurers and men of desperate fortunes, to enlist soldiers in our borders to march against a neutral power? And yet there is every reason to apprehend that such may be the case. Are our own citizens in foreign ports to be exposed to imprisonment and insult, because of the connivance of our government in the grossest violation of our treaties? And yet even this we have good reason to apprehend.

And after all for what have we thus exposed the commerce of our merchants, and the safety of our citizens? For neither more nor less than the RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY in a province from which it had been blotted out by the barbarous and bloody minded Mexicans!—The sanguinary code of Mexico—the cruel, oppressive, tyrannical system of Santa Anna—had prohibited slavery throughout the Mexican dominions! "The chivalrous, high-spirited, liberty-loving adventurers and vagrants, whom the philanthropy of land-speculators, and the civility of Wall-street, had congregated on the soil of Texas, spurned with a disdain becoming FREEMEN this assault on their LIBERTIES! "Down with the Tyrants, who will not permit us to hold slaves!" A terror was actually excited in some parts of the country in the cause of Freedom—when the whole revolution was an affair of dollars and cents—a struggle for the perpetuation of African slavery—a conspiracy of Texas scrip-holders and their agents—in short a WALL-STREET REVOLUTION.

THE CHEROKEES. Accounts from the Cherokee nation are unfavorable. The Milledgeville Union of the 9th says: "They have in fact given strong indications of hostility, which cannot safely be overlooked. Since the failure of the Florida campaign, and the temporary success of the Creeks in Alabama and Georgia, the Cherokees in Murray, and other counties in which they are numerous, have become sulky and insolent in their demeanor, and have declared that they will burn the houses of the whites, and do as much damage as possible. The Ross men say that Ross has told them that their land should never be sold; and that rather than leave it, as required by the treaty, and by the laws of Georgia, they will die fighting on it. It is believed by those who are well acquainted with them, that all the

chiefs who signed the late treaty will be put to death by the myrmidons of Ross if they venture to return to their homes. During the last few weeks about 300 Creeks have made a lodgment in the Coosawatee valley, in the county of Murray. Of this party the men, (how numerous we are not informed,) are well armed with rifles. They avoid intercourse with the whites, and are suspected of exasperating the Cherokees."

Delaware Senator.—The legislature of Maryland has made choice of Richard H. Bayard to be a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr Naudain resigned.

The N. Y. Transcript says that there is in that city a gang of fellows, who kidnap colored children and send them to the South as slaves.

There are fifty-six daily newspapers in the state of N. York. Their circulation is equal to about 300,000 daily.—Niles.

The receipts of the Pennsylvania hospital for 1835 were nearly \$84,000.—Ib.

Of 1,005 persons admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital in 1835, 461 were foreigners.—Ib.

Rain. According to a statement in the Baltimore American, seven inches of rain have fallen from the commencement of the late wet weather up to Wednesday the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, A. M.—Ib.

A New-York paper says that there are in that city about three hundred young lawyers who do not earn \$300 per annum. Few mechanics, it is presumed, make less than double that amount, and yet it is not as fashionable to be a mechanic as it is to be a lawyer.—Ib.

By the ship Hindoo, which arrived in Boston last week, from Liverpool, were received 2,309 packages and 150 half packages of *lard*, and by the Montpelier, arrived at the same place from London, 2,029 sacks of *oats*.—Ib.

Certain lots in East Boston were recently sold at auction to the amount of \$218,145 81. Some of the lots were sold at from 10 to 50 cents per foot—and others at prices ranging from 25 to 45 cents.—Ib.

Consumption. Dr Draper, who is delivering a course of lectures before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on the subject of coughs, consumption, &c. recently stated that from the year 1807, until the year 1835, inclusive, there had been in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two deaths of consumption!—Ib.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal states that there are now living four brothers and one sister, born in North Providence, whose united ages number four hundred and five years!—Ib.

Seven thousand chairs are exported from Boston every week.—Ib.

The Massachusetts revised statutes make it imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$100, on every person who shall cut or injure a tree not his own.—Ib.

Iron.—In a foundry in Germany, it has lately been discovered that by producing an evaporation of the chlorine, in making cast iron of the second or third quality, an iron of the first quality is produced. This new process has been tried in the forges of the Bes Rhin with complete success.—The value and importance of this discovery cannot fail to be appreciated by all iron masters.—Ib.

The amount of the capital of rail road companies in New-York was, before the recent session of the legislature, thirty-five millions of dollars. It has been increased to nearly fifty millions.—Ib.

The real and personal estate in the state of New-York is estimated at five hundred and thirty millions of dollars.—Ib.

NOTICES.

A protracted meeting is to be held at Mountholly, commencing July 5th (Tuesday) at the North meeting-house, at ten o'clock A. M. Ministering brethren and others are invited to attend.

DANIEL PACKER.

Mountholly, June 28, 1836.

The Ministers of the Union River Baptist Association are requested to meet at the meeting-house at Jericho Four Corners, on Wednesday the 13th of July next, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Ministerial Conference.

At the request of

JOHN IDE,
AARON ANGER,
ALBERT STONE,
JOHN C. BRYANT,
J. H. WALDEN.

June 23, 1836.

ADDISON COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in this place on the FOURTH OF JULY NEXT. It is important that all the Town Societies should be represented. We hope, therefore, that those societies which have not yet appointed their delegates will attend to it in season; and that large delegations may be appointed.

Appropriate Addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

M. D. GORDON, Rec. Sec.
Middlebury, June 14th, 1836.

NAME ALTERED. The late monthly "Emancipator" is now the "Voice of Freedom," and a weekly Emancipator is established.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. Quarterly meeting of the Brandon Temperance Society, at the Congregational meeting-house in this village, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at the hour of 5 P. M. An address expected from Mr CHILD of Pittsford.—Attend, fellow citizens—attend!

ANTI-SLAVERY. THEODORE D. WELD,

agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society is to lecture in the town of Benson, Thursday and Friday, to-day and to-morrow. Previous engagements prevent his remaining longer in this State. To fail of hearing him, will be to fail of a rare intellectual and moral entertainment.

Brother Reuben Sawyer, of West-haven, Vt., has removed to New London, N. H., and wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Board of the Vermont Branch of the N. B. Education Society will be attended at the house of Dea. Samuel Griggs of Rutland, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.

Beneficiaries and applicants for the patronage of the Board will please to govern themselves accordingly.
J. M. GRAVES, Sec.
Ludlow, June 25, 1836.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the Education Society:

Of Louis Langdon,	\$2.
Ch. in Passumpsic, by Br Parks	40.
Proceeds of gold received and sold by Rev. C. W. Hodges,	3.87 1/2
A lady in Cavendish,	25
Isaac Crissey, by hand of Rev. D. Packer,	1.00
P. W. Dean,	5.00
Harlow Huntington,	10.00
Hon. N. H. Bottom,	10.00
J. M. Macomber,	75
A. N. Arnold,	50
Rev. N. H. Downs,	1.00
Sarah Newell,	1.00
Dea. Hiram Mason,	5.00
Lunenburg Ed. Society,	1.31
Contribution at the Danville Association,	21.00
Ch. in Albany,	3.10
Lyndon,	75
Rebecca Davis,	1.00

For Foreign Missions.

From the ladies of the First Ch. and Society in Shaftsbury, in goods, for Mr and Mrs Brown,	30.00
Shaftsbury Juvenile Society do,	6.03
Ladies of the 3d ch. in Shaftsbury, do,	30.70
J. M. Macomber	25
A. N. Arnold	50
Contribution at Shaftsbury Association,	7.81
A lady	25
Daniel Larnard	3.00

For the Burman Bible.

Medad Darling	1.00
A friend	1.00

J. M. GRAVES, Agent.
Ludlow, June 24, 1836.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The citizens of Brandon are invited to meet at the Seminary Building in this village, on the 4th of July at eight o'clock, A. M., prepared to level and improve the green in front of said Building.

WILLARD KIMBALL,
JOHN CONANT,
JOHN A. CONANT,
I. F. MERRIAM,
N. T. SPRAGUE,

EXHIBITION.

There will be a Public Exhibition of the male department of the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution next Thursday July 7th at 1 o'clock P. M. in the chapel of the Institution. Ladies and Gentlemen in this village and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

S. Rider	1.12	Asa Carlton	1.50
P. Alvord	1.13	Asahel Hyde	1.50
I. Huid	1.18	Jacob Taylor	1.50
J. K. Wright	.62	C. Carpenter	1.50
J. Sampson	1.50	W. Goodenough	1.50
Jas. Thompson	1.50	Tolman Jenny	1.50
Wm. Wylie	2.00	I. Stockwell	2.00
P. Millard	1.50	Elihu Bronson	2.00

RECEIVED BY W. KIMBALL, FOR VOL. 7.

Elihu Bronson,	\$2 50
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